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24 JUNE 1986

Worldwide Report

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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24 JUNE 1986

WORLDWIDE REPORT
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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

SOUTH PACIFIC AUSSAT-III USE-Australia's minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has said the countries of the South Pacific Forum missed out on the use of an Australian satellite transponder for telecommunications and broadcasting because they were too slow in submitting a proposal. Australia had offered members of the forum a 30-watt transponder on Aussat-III, which has yet to be launched. Speaking in the Western Samoan capital, Apia, Mr Hayden said the Australian Government had required the forum countries to submit a collective proposition by the end of March, but they had failed to do so. Mr Hayden said the government had since decided to consider another offer for the use of the transponder. He added that there were other weaker transponders still available on the satellite if the forum nations were interested. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Ma6 86 BK] /6662

CSO: 5500/4330

CANADA

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER ON TELEPHONE, BROADCAST POLICIES

Regional Phone Policy

Vancouver THE SUN in English 13 May 86 pp D1, D3

[Article by Peter O'Neill]

[Text] A new Canadian policy on the issues of competition and rate restructuring in the telephone industry won't be forced on every part of the country, federal Communications Minister Marcel Masse says.

Masse said he is working with the provinces, the telecommunications industry and consumer groups to ensure that a new policy reflects Canada's "regional" needs.

"Perhaps competition is good in Ontario . . . but is not possible in Prince Edward Island," Masse told reporters in Vancouver Monday.

"We feel we shouldn't try to oblige every part of the country to enter into a single series of guidelines."

Masse, who has met several times with provincial representatives since last fall, has been trying to develop a policy on two key issues — allowing competition between private companies and the regulated monopolies in the long-distance service area; and allowing the telephone companies to restructure rates — raising local charges and dropping long-distance tolls — to better reflect the costs of providing each service.

These moves have been supported by certain industry segments but opposed by groups like the Consumers Association of Canada, which opposes higher local rates.

Masse said he has reached agreement with the provinces on four basic principles:

- That Canadians must have universal access to local telephone service at "affordable" rates.

- A national policy must be made "the Canadian way" — by political consensus as opposed to the U.S. method where the telephone system was deregulated as a result of a court decision.

- The benefits of a new telecommunications policy should spread to "everybody . . . meaning individuals as well as groups."

- The Canadian telecommunications industry has to remain competitive both inside Canada and in foreign markets.

The final point is an important

recognition for the Canadian telecommunications industry. Bell Canada and B.C. Tel say rate restructuring would allow the industry to thwart a possible "bypass" threat — whereby companies in the deregulated U.S. market begin offering cheaper long-distance service to Canadian businesses. And CNCP Telecommunications and private telecommunications suppliers have argued that competition within Canada would increase Canada's competitive ability internationally.

The Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission ruled against allowing competition and restructuring last September, but recognized that both are issues that must continue to be addressed because of the potential impact on the Canadian industry.

The provinces, primarily Manitoba, pushed the federal government to add two further principles to the four original developed, Masse said.

- The telecommunications industry should be an instrument of regional economic development, so research should be done in a number of regions — rather than just in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver.

- A telecommunications policy must be developed by governments, not the CRTC. Masse said Monday he won't let the CRTC, which is currently considering an appeal of one element of its September decision, play a role in the development of a new national policy.

Broadcast Policy Changes

Vancouver THE SUN in English 14 May 86 p E1

[Article by Lee Bacchus]

[Text]

The federal government must change its broadcast policies to help Canadian cultural interests, Federal Communications Minister Marcel Masse said Tuesday.

In a speech to about 600 delegates of the Canadian Cable Television Association at the Hotel Vancouver, Masse said there have been great and rapid changes made in broadcast technology, and that Canadian cultural industries must be given a fair chance to compete in the "global marketplace."

Masse referred to the ongoing

dispute between cable companies and operators of unlicensed satellite receiving systems, which import high-profile U.S. pay networks such as Showtime and The Movie Channel without CRTC approval.

He recognized the cable association's claim that \$100 million annually is lost through unlicensed systems and said the current broadcast act "does not have the precision to ensure that broadcast undertakings are treated in a fair and equitable manner."

Masse said the new broadcast reforms, which will be part of the

long-awaited passage of Bill C-20, would not force satellite dish owners to shut down, "as long as they are willing to be part of the system."

"Our intention is not to bar others [foreign broadcasts] from our market," he said. "Canadians must have a full range of the cultural products the world has to offer."

Masse said the government's intention was to foster Canadian cultural interests so they could compete and earn a full and equitable share of the broadcast market.

/9274

CSO: 5520/82

CANADA

GOVERNMENT FUNDING PLANS FOR MSAT ANNOUNCED

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 13 May 86 p B3

[Text]

The federal government will spend up to \$176 million to develop and later to lease time on a new satellite that could drastically change the way Canadians communicate, especially in remote and coastal areas, a trio of cabinet ministers announced Monday.

Communications Minister Marcel Masse, whose department developed the device, Science Minister Frank Oberle, who is in charge of the Canadian space program, and Mines Minister Robert Layton all got in on the announcement, made via satellite link between Ottawa and Vancouver.

The mobile communications satellite — MSAT in the industry jargon — will be financed and operated by Telesat Canada Ltd., the part-government, part-private company that operates the Anik line of Canadian commercial satellites.

Negotiations are continuing with communications companies in the United States for construction and operation of sister satellites that will extend the system's coverage over all of North America.

Telesat Canada will raise some \$260 million to pay for MSAT and for the development of ground stations needed to operate the system. Planners expect MSAT to be launched in the early 1990s, probably by the U.S. space shuttle.

The federal government will spend \$50 million over the next seven years to provide technology and product development support, and has pledged to lease up to \$126 million worth of time on the satellite over five years for use in "vital government communications."

MSAT will be one of the most powerful communications satellite ever built. It will enable users with very small dishes to communicate over huge areas of the north, in remote or coastal areas, or even in cities. Two-way radio, telephone and data services are all possible on MSAT.

Eventually, users will be able to buy ground equipment for links to MSAT for about \$4,500 each and rent air time on the satellite for about \$1.50 a minute.

Market studies have suggested the system will attract 100,000 users by the year 2000 and that it will pay for itself. Masse suggested that federal taxes collected from commercial sales of satellite time will be worth more than the government's initial investment.

The highest estimate of the satellite's eventual use, and spin-offs from its development, predicts \$2.4 billion worth of foreign and domestic sales and the potential creation of more than 1,000 jobs by the year 2000. There are some higher estimates of MSAT's job-creation potential, but they are so far highly speculative.

The government says the satellite, by making it easier for Canadians to travel and communicate from remote areas, will also help reinforce national sovereignty in the Arctic.

But it is the commercial aspect of MSAT that makes it so attractive to the government. Monday's announcement indicates MSAT has successfully crowded aside a competing project to design and build a remote-sensing satellite for use by mappers, miners and energy companies.

Planning for the remote-sensing satellite, or Radarsat, will continue. But the need for almost \$400 million worth of investment by Ottawa before it can proceed helped to tip the balance toward MSAT in the budget-conscious Conservative cabinet.

In a news release accompanying the announcement, Masse described MSAT as "the only portion of the Canadian space program that will proceed as a private-sector initiative."

It said work will continue on Radarsat, brainchild of the department of Energy, Mines and Resources, "with the objective of obtaining financial commitments to the program from the private sector, provincial and foreign governments."

But even with the private-sector support, government's investment in all aspects of the Canadian space program, including participation in the U.S.-led space station program, will amount to some \$984 million between now and 1990-91.

/9274

CSO: 5520/81

CANADA

SPACE, SATELLITE SYMPOSIUM HELD WITH JAPANESE

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 27 May 86 p B13

[Text]

TOKYO

Officials from Canada and Japan have begun meetings to try to increase business and co-operation between the space industries of their countries.

The Canadian space symposium, which began yesterday, brings together businessmen and officials of the Canadian and Japanese governments.

Robert Bower, a federal official who leads the Canadian delegation, said the space industries of Canada and Japan are complimentary. Canada offers specialized technologies, and Japan operates within a

wider range.

The Japanese program includes satellite technology and space research.

Of particular interest to Canada is the Japanese National Space Development Agency launch system.

Mr. Bower, a senior adviser for the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, said he would like the Japanese agency to be used as an additional system for launching Canadian satellites. Canada currently uses the U.S. and European space agencies for launching.

The Canadians in Japan this week include representatives of most of the major companies in the Canadian space industry as well as officials from three federal Government departments — Regional Industrial Expansion, External Affairs, and Science and Technology.

The symposium ends on Friday. Members of the business group will stay in Japan until the following week for private meetings with Japanese companies.

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CSO: 5520/82

CANADA

NORTEL SIGNS CONTRACT WITH NTT, AGREEMENT ON ISDN R&D

Switching Equipment to NTT

Toronto THE TORONTO STAR in English 20 May 86 p E8

[Text]

Northern Telecom Inc. has announced the signing of a contract with Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. of Tokyo to provide telephone central office switching equipment worth more than \$250 million.

The agreement calls for the supply of DMS-10 digital switching systems, manufactured in North

Carolina. Northern Telecom Inc. is the U.S. subsidiary of the Toronto-based telecommunications equipment manufacturer.

The initial shipment will be in 1987, with large volume deliveries beginning in 1989.

In other contracts and business arrangements:

Combustion Engineering Canada Inc., a subsidiary of Combustion

ISDN Agreement With Motorola

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 22 May 86 p B13

[Text]

Northern Telecom Ltd. of Mississauga, Ont., and Motorola Inc. of Schaumburg, Ill., say they will collaborate in the research and development of a new family of semiconductor components for use in an Integrated Services Digital Network.

The ISDN network is a set of standards for a large, world-wide digital link of voice, text, graphics and video communications.

All makes and varieties of equipment could use the network.

Under the agreement, Northern Telecom will provide network and system architectures, semiconductor device specifications and network testing and evaluation results.

Motorola will provide design expertise in advanced semiconductor technology and offer the semiconductors to other manufacturers.

/9274

CSO: 5520/83

CANADA

NEW STATIONS, CONTROL CENTER TO EXPAND SARSAT OPERATIONS

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 20 May 86 p B7

[Article by Ken Romain]

[Text]

Canada will have another three ears on the ground to catch distress signals from space sent by downed aircraft, missing fishing vessels and lost hunters.

Three ground receiving stations are to be built — in Edmonton, Churchill, Man., and Goose Bay, Nfld., — to complement one already in operation in Ottawa, as the country expands its Sarsat operations. A new search and rescue mission control centre is to be built at the Canadian Forces Base at Trenton, Ont.

The stations will expand satellite signal coverage over all of Canada. These "local user terminals" will receive signals from polar orbiting satellites that pick up distress signals from emergency locator transmitters aboard aircraft, ships, or from hunters or trappers carrying personal user beacons.

The stations quickly compute the location of the transmitters, using the Doppler shift, and transmit the information to the present Search and Rescue Mission Control Centre at Trenton. The centre dispatches rescue aircraft to the accident site.

Since the Sarsat operation began as an international experiment in 1983, 75 "saves" have been made in Canada. The incidents involved 193 people, of whom 163 survived. Rescue incidents internationally total more than 590.

"Sarsat (search and rescue satellite aided tracking) has been more successful than anyone ever anticipated when we started," said Lee Anstey, senior Sarsat engineer with the Department of National Defence, which directs operations in Canada.

Developed to locate aircraft in distress, the emergency locator transmitters have been increasingly used by civilians. A recent expedition to the North Pole carried an ELT. It was switched on for a few minutes every day to signal the satellite to announce the expedition's day-by-day location.

A climbing expedition that scaled Mount McKinley in Alaska also carried an ELT, in case disaster struck.

Last year, two canoeists had the foresight to carry an ELT with them on a trip down the Winisk River in northwestern Ontario. Their craft overturned, leaving them stranded. The emergency signal was quickly picked up by a satellite, relayed to the ground and the canoeists were rescued by aircraft. A lost hunter and two lost trappers have also been saved in this way.

Four people were found, three badly injured, after their aircraft crashed last year north of Schefferville in northwestern Quebec. The transmitter alerted rescue forces via the satellite. A rescue team parachuted in to aid them, and they were taken out by helicopter. Most aircraft flying in Canada now carry ELTs.

Canada was a prime mover behind the development of Sarsat, carried out in partnership with France and the United States, with the Soviet Union participating. Britain, Norway and Sweden are associates.

The Soviet Union provides three satellites, known as Cospas. The United States provides two satel-

lites — one of which was recently shut down, with another scheduled to be launched this summer. There is full compatibility between the Soviet and Western systems. Other countries, such as Brazil, are expressing interest in the program.

Sarsat's purpose was to demonstrate that satellites can greatly improve search and rescue operations by providing quick and accurate location data for aircraft and ships in distress.

Transmitters operating on the 121.5 megahertz band bring rescue aircraft within a 20- to 25-nautical-mile radius of any location. More accurate 406 Mhz transmitters bring aircraft to within five nautical miles.

The technological spinoff for Canadian aerospace companies has been significant. Canadian Astronautics Ltd. of Ottawa will build the three new ground receiving stations. It built the one at Ottawa, the three now operating in the United States and has a contract to build a ground receiving station for Brazil.

Spar Aerospace Ltd. of Toronto builds the transponders that relay the transmitter signals from the satellite to the ground. Bristol Aerospace Ltd. of Winnipeg has developed the first commercial emergency transmitter to operate on the 406 Mhz band. SED Systems Ltd. of Saskatoon built the prototype mission control unit in operation at Trenton and will build the new one.

As other countries join the international rescue program, these companies expect they will be able to gain a share of the developing market with their Sarsat expertise.

CANADA

FIRMS ALLOWED TO DEAL WITH TELESAT DIRECTLY

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 9 May 86 p B12

[Article by Lawrence Surtees]

[Text]

The Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission has approved a new agreement between Telesat Canada and the telephone companies that gives business users a break in dealing with the only domestic satellite carrier.

Business customers may now lease satellite services directly from Telesat. But, in return for severing the marketing link with the telephone companies, Telesat will no longer be entitled to subsidy payments from its nine fellow members of Telecom Canada.

The CRTC was asked last July to approve the changes to the 1976 agreement that made Telesat a member of the Telecom Canada consortium (then named Transcanada Telephone System). The previous agreement required any customer to obtain access to Telesat satellites through the telephone company.

In return for being made a wholesaler, Telesat was guaranteed a profit. If it could not make a profit on its own, the 1976 agreement required the Transcanada Telephone System members to pay it a subsidy that would allow it to realize a rate of return on average common equity equal to the average of the two

largest phone companies.

The effect of the changes is to force Telesat to make it financially on its own, which it believes it can do through the removal of marketing constraints.

Telesat wanted the changes because it believes they will increase the use of its five orbiting satellites and lead to the development of new services.

Business users have argued for the change since 1977. The federal Cabinet altered the agreement in 1981 by allowing broadcasters to deal directly with Telesat.

Telesat moved for a total break from the telephone companies in late 1984 after they cancelled a market trial of a satellite-based business service. Telesat president Eldon Thompson said earlier this year. It has embarked on a drive to encourage the use of private satellite networks and hopes to more than double revenue from business customers by 1990, to \$100-million from \$45-million a year.

CANADA

MITEL REPORTS LOSS IN LATEST FISCAL YEAR

Toronto THE STAR in English 21 May 86 p E3

[Text]

Mitel Corp., the troubled manufacturer of telecommunications equipment that came under British control in March, has reported a net loss of \$160.2 million in its latest fiscal year.

The loss for the year ended March 28 included extraordinary losses of \$62.8 million as the company, based in Kanata near Ottawa, completed a major restructuring.

The per-share loss was \$2.56 before extraordinary items and \$4.12 after. The previous year's net loss was \$32.1 million, or 98 cents a share.

President Anthony Griffiths said in a news release yesterday that many surplus assets were written off during the year in the course of the management and organizational restructuring. But Mitel received a cash infusion of \$322 million when British Telecom acquired 51 per cent control March 11.

"These major changes have resulted in the company going forward in the current fiscal year with a strong balance sheet, a major new equity partner, and a positive new start," Griffiths said.

The loss for the fourth quarter, including extraordinary items, was \$116.7 million, or \$2.88 a share, of which \$85.2 million was the result of extraordinary, unusual and inventory items.

A year earlier, net profit in the fourth quarter was \$64,000. Revenue in the latest period was \$110.3 million, against \$107.5 million.

/9274

CSO: 5520/82

CANADA

SASKATOON FIRM SELECTED TO BUILD INMARSAT EQUIPMENT

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 12 May 86 p B4

[Article by Lawrence Surtees]

[Text]

SED Systems Inc. of Saskatoon has beaten several international competitors to win a \$3.6-million contract from the International Maritime Satellite Organization to build the ground-based equipment to monitor Inmarsat's first communications satellite.

The London-based organization uses satellites to provide ship-to-shore communication services to vessels operated by its more than 45 member countries. About 4,000 ships are equipped to use the Inmarsat system and service will soon be provided to the international aeronautical community for air-to-ground communications.

Currently, Inmarsat leases capacity on satellites owned by other organizations. But it will launch its own series of spacecraft, beginning in 1988.

SED bid against several European and North American equipment makers to win its contract for the special ground equipment — dubbed the communications satellite measurement system, said Don Kjosness, vice-president of advanced systems engineering at SED. The monitoring equipment will be located at Inmarsat's telemetry and command station in Fucino, Italy.

Work on the system is to begin in July, 1987, with completion set for the end of that year.

The contract also has an "as-

sured" option to build a second system, valued at \$2.2-million, somewhere in the Far East. "Inmarsat is not yet sure where and when the system will be built, although it will decide within the next 18 months," Mr. Kjosness said.

There is another option for a third monitoring system, contingent upon the final configuration of Inmarsat's global network.

This is the first international contract for ground stations that SED has bid on alone. (The company, acting as a subcontractor to Spar Aerospace Ltd. of Toronto, built a similar system for Brazil's recently launched communication satellites.)

"Our experience with Brazilsat was a significant factor in winning the Inmarsat job," Mr. Kjosness said.

The SED system must operate like a separate communications system, invisibly injecting its own signal into the transmissions sent to the satellite's antenna hovering 22,300 miles in geostationary orbit above the Earth's equator.

For Inmarsat the monitoring system will be crucial to the successful operation of its satellites, which carry multi-million-dollar price tags and have expected lifespans of 10 years. It will monitor the crafts' vital signs for the ground crew, which can correct any anomalies.

CANADA

BRIEFS

ELECTRONIC MAIL SERVICE EXPANSION--Canada Post has expanded its electronic mail service to include Italy, India, New Guinea and Spain. The service, called Intelpost, can transmit a legal-size page to Italy within minutes for a \$5 fee. Prices vary for the 54 countries now served by Intelpost. Transmitted material may be picked up at selected post office locations or delivered within hours by "express mail service" within a few hours. Another new service of Canada Post is the publication of a color brochure written in Chinese to help immigrants become more aware of the advantages of first-class mail, registered mail, special delivery and Priority Post, the courier service. It also gives tips on packaging parcels, explains how to fill out customs declaration forms and send a money order abroad. [Text] [Toronto THE TORONTO STAR in English 15 May 86 p A6] /9274

CSO: 5520/81

24 June 1986

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

GDR-USSR BROADCASTING AGREEMENT--A protocol on cooperation between the GDR State Committee for Broadcasting and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio was signed in Moscow today. The agreement, which provides for increased exchanges of programs in realization of party resolutions, was signed by the chairmen of the institutions, Achim Becker and Aleksandr Aksenov. Joint projects for the 750th anniversary celebrations of Berlin, as well as in intensified exchange of music programs, are also planned. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 16 May 86 LD] /12232

CSO: 5500/3010

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

UNFAIR GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF RADIO, TV CHARGED

St Johns OUTLET in English 25 Apr 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Not on Our Radio and TV"]

[Text] When V.C. Bird, Prime Minister of Antigua and Barbuda declared that Tim Hector and Harold Lovell were not to be heard on "our Radio and TV" few people recognised that this country had taken a giant stride towards totalitarian control.

Several people during and since the Blackwash of England on their just completed cricket tour, have written and asked why Tim Hector was not a commentator. Few remembered that he was not to be heard on "our Radio and TV."

English commentators expressed their dismay aloud that Tim Hector was not a commentator in Antigua. They were told that he was not to be heard "on our Radio and TV."

When the ban on ACLM was imposed, Tim Hector had been asked by the **National Emancipation Committee** to give a series of three talks on Slavery and Emancipation on Television and Radio. He had spoken on one programme without any reference whatsoever to local politics. After that, he was officially silenced.

Before that, Harold Lovell, the highly respected General Secretary of ACLM, appeared on a Church organised TV programme **Common Ground** telling the audience about the law course he was pursuing and urging others to do likewise.

Bird would have none of it. Since then the Church programme has not been telecast. The Church was told that it must seek prior approval for **anyone** who was to appear on the programme. To their eternal credit the Church reject-

ed this censorship. The regime, besides controlling all the seats in Parliament, was tightening its total control over the electronic media. The totalitarian character of the state was extending its sinister tentacles.

Even worse, an advertisement for the Antigua Caribbean Training Institute (ACTI) which institute has been twice acclaimed by UNESCO as a model of non-formal education for development, and which institute too, has been the subject of a BBC programme, was not carried by both government radio and Bird Family owned radio. The latter returned the money for the pre-paid Ad. The former, Government radio, refused to carry the Ad advertising courses by ACTI and refused to return the money! Robbery, Highway robbery practiced by a government institution.

Meanwhile an **Outlet** camera seized by the Police when Tim Hector was arrested at the airport, and which Camera was carried by an **Outlet** correspondent has not been returned by the Police for nearly a year!

Copy material, magazines, photographs, documents illegally seized by the police on a raid at **Outlet** have not yet been returned. Apart from the repression, the State itself is using legal power, illegally, to practise robbery on those whom the State has marked down as its enemies.

Strangely and in contrast, Guyana, which reduces all General Elections to cruel farce, allows Opposition parties the right to broadcast on State Radio, and did so during the recent Selections in Guyana. Not so 'democratic' Antigua and Barbuda.

Nicaragua which held free and fair elections, observed and approved as fair by International observers, allows its Opposition broadcasts on radio and telecasts on TV. Reagan denounces Nicaragua, in spite of this democratic practice even though there is a U.S. sponsored and directed war against the heroic Sandinistas and the Nicaraguan people.

No ACLM advertisements are allowed in Antigua, far less broadcasts. NDP could get announcements even news stories. Not so ACLM. Do we need to say more? Only that if this State of affairs continues, even the semblance of democracy will disappear altogether from Antigua, and Bird will not only declare that Public radio and TV is "his", and "he" alone will determine who can be heard, who can advertise, but he will determine what is true, and what is not, what we are to know and what we are not to know, where we go and where we cannot go.

It is a truism that the same stick that hits the wild goat, the same stick will be used to beat the tame - mercilessly. In other words, the fate that has befallen ACLM, who alone has kept the flag of opposition and democracy flying high, suffering and enduring much in that process, will eventually be the fate of the entire society unless..... And that 'unless' is crucial. Otherwise they will tell some of us, and eventually all of us, "not on our airport", "not on our Deep-water Harbour", "not on our land" etc etc. Because, public property, all of it will have become "theirs", that is, in their totalitarian control.

/8309

CSO: 3298/452

BAHAMAS

OPPOSITION PARTY LEADER CHARGES GOVERNMENT RADIO-TV BIAS

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 2 May 86 p 1

[Article by Anthony Forbes]

[Text]

OFFICIAL Opposition Leader Kendal Isaacs last night protested ZNS's "unfair and prejudiced" policy of giving more coverage to a PLP backbencher than to the two Opposition leaders.

Mr Isaacs also criticised some members of the editorial staff of the Broadcasting Corporation, and charged that the commentaries of newsman Otis Wilchombe in reporting Mr Nottage's attacks against him are "as biased and defamatory as they are deliberate and malicious."

The Opposition Leader's protest came as he addressed hundreds of supporters at a Free National Movement rally at Yellow Elder Park last night.

"As for ZNS, once again they have shown a total lack of willingness to bow to the demands of decency and fairplay," he said.

"As propaganda experts, some members of the editorial staff of the Broadcasting Corporation have clearly displayed the extent to which our national radio and television services have been prostituted to the PLP's political machinery," Mr Isaacs said.

He said that instead of providing an impartial national

news service, "they are content to serve as the biased mouthpiece" of the PLP.

The Opposition Leader said that ZNS's Wednesday afternoon broadcast was a good example of the "unfair and prejudiced political policy" of the corporation.

"The sum total of time allotted to the report of an FNM rally, which was also held on Tuesday evening in Grants Town, amounted to one minute, 15 seconds," he said.

The Opposition Leader said that it included introductory remarks by news woman Sophie Saunders, a short excerpt from his speech, and a concluding reference to the fact that the Deputy Leader of the FNM also spoke.

"On the other hand, the PLP rally in Freeport was accorded over 3 1/4 minutes, which included a commentary by Otis Wilchombe for over one minute, lengthy taped excerpts from Kendal Nottage's speech, and a summary by Mr Wilchombe of the key points made in the Prime Minister's speech as well," he said.

"How does ZNS justify giving a mere PLP backbencher more coverage and air-time than both the Leader and

Deputy Leader of the Official Opposition?" Mr Isaacs asked.

In addition, he said, it has now become commonplace for Mr Wilchcombe to engage in "sarcastic embellishment in reporting the attacks" made by Mr Nottage.

"His added commentary and jaundiced views, injected as introductory remarks to Mr Nottage's reported speeches, are themselves as biased and defamatory as they are deliberate and malicious," the Opposition Leader said.

"It is unfortunate that this young man has become so caught up in his desire to please his political masters that he no longer makes any pretence of adhering to the practice of impartial reporting," Mr Isaacs said.

"The Bahamian people deserve better," he said. "Clearly,

the FNM must protest this blatant abuse of power by ZNS and one or two of its editorial staff."

Telling Bahamians not to despair, Mr Isaacs said he had taken the necessary legal steps to "curtail this campaign of malicious lies and distortion" and would continue to do so whenever and wherever necessary.

"When the voters of the Bahamas go to the polls to end unemployment, and wipe out the chronic corruption and gross neglect of the PLP, they will be taking the first necessary step to rid our body politic of dangerous and corrupt politicians who have lost the ability to see the difference between a lie and the truth, and who, even if they could tell the difference no longer seem to care," he said.

/9317

CSO: 3298/444

BRAZIL

EDITORIAL WARNS AGAINST TRADE CONFRONTATION

PY310022 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Neither Ultimatum Nor Defiance"]

[Text] The United States should not react to the Brazilian Informatics Law with threats, ultimatums, and reprisals. In turn, Brazil should not and must not try to uphold it by defying the U.S. position.

Friendly countries must discuss their differences, even the crises in their relations, without losing the perspective of dialogue and without losing face. In the case of Brazilian-U.S. relations, their close partnership demands an even more moderate, understanding, and patient approach to polemical matters. It is important to keep the door of understanding open, rather than to resort to formulas or rhetoric that may close that door.

Brazil has instituted an Informatics Law founded on the principle of the reserved market, which obviously meets quite well the interests of the national -- or allegedly national -- industry of mini- and micro-computers. No economy, however, is an island in today's world. Thus, the reaction of the U.S. interests in this sector can by no means be regarded as a heresy or an offense against the Brazilian sovereignty and honor. That reaction must be considered normal under the rules of the game, like any reaction by internal groups to any attempt to pressure them or to impose conditions from abroad.

Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead, who came to Brazil to talk over this matter, did his best to make it clear that the U.S. Government is not threatening, setting deadlines, or delivering ultimatums for us to change our minds over the reserved computer market. The U.S. Government only intends, always through dialogue, "to open the way for a fair and equitable agreement on the computer sector that can respond to the interests of both countries."

The U.S. Government knows very well that on this matter we have "an untouchable law," since it was approved by Congress and signed by the president, and since it can only be changed by another law promulgated through the same democratic channels.

Any law, however, is subject to more or less rigid interpretation. It seems that the flexibility of interpretation is what the Washington authorities have in mind when talking about this Informatics Law. The Brazilian position goes beyond reasonable limits regarding the law's untouchability.

So much so that Itamaraty has just proclaimed that our Informatics Law is nonnegotiable. A diplomacy that refuses to negotiate, regardless of the objective of the negotiation, is at best denying the very purpose for which it exists.

Informatics is synonymous with dynamism, permanent creativity, and open horizons for advancement. In Brazil, we are running the risk of going against the natural advance of development in the economic, technological, social, and cultural fields in the world. We seem to have placed computer science in captivity. An untouchable Informatics Law is tantamount to a process of technological stagnation in the domestic computer industry, with progressively increasing costs of production and marketing in a closed model (although it does import components).

Nationalism regarding our oil industry probably set us back, but it did not prevent us from catching up because there is no mystery left in modern techniques of finding and exploiting oil deposits. In the realm of computers, however, the reality is quite different. The Brazilian inward vision, the closing of our borders to the entry of the rapid developments taking place abroad, the nationalism of our immobilizing bias -- all these things are putting us so far behind that we will not be able to catch up.

If in addition to our industrial stunt with its sociocultural consequences, we are intent on political defiance, our errors will be multiplied, and perhaps disastrous. Confrontation should never exist as an alternative in the realm of U.S.-Brazilian relations. Today, when we need international support for the success of the Cruzado Plan and the administration of our foreign debt, an option of shock and deadlock is as untimely as it can be, and it certainly will have no support when the time comes for making realistic decisions, once the time of ideological, electoral, and partisan rhetoric has passed.

/9604

CSO: 5500/2051

BRAZIL

COMMERCE MINISTER NOT WORRIED BY 'U.S. THREAT'

PY201831 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 20 May86

[Excerpt] The United States has reasserted its threat to Brazil: Either open the computer market to the United States or face cutbacks in Brazilian imports.

Minister Hugo Castelo Branco, [Minister of Industry and Commerce] is not concerned about the U.S. threat and even seeks to broaden market restrictions to include for chemicals and technical-biological goods. Political circles have termed the U.S. policy a true case of blackmail.

/9274
CSO: 5500/2048

COLOMBIA

CLANDESTINE STATION BEGINS BROADCASTING

PA221515 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 19 May 86 p 2A

[By Pablo Guarin]

[Text] Puerto Boyaca, 18 May -- Great commotion prevails in the middle Magdalena region following the appearance of an alleged clandestine station that has identified itself as the Voice of Freedom. The station has broadcast announcements which indicate that unidentified groups will become the peasants' spokesmen to denounce the actions of communist subversives, particularly the armed group of the pro-Soviet community party, the self-styled FARC.

These groups reject and condemn the vile murder (according to the station's version) of the 14th Brigade's members close to Puerto Berrio and blame the FARC for this action. The station announced that its headquarters is located in a Caribbean island and may be heard on short wave. The anchorman has a Central American accent.

The radio station was clearly heard this morning in Puerto Boyaca, Cimitarra, and Puerto Berrio; there is no information about who might be in charge of the organization.

/9274

CSO: 5500/2049

24 June 1986

COLOMBIA

REBELS OCCUPY CARACOL TRANSMITTER, AIR MESSAGE

PA221412 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1455 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Bogota, 21 May (DPA) — Early today a guerrilla group occupied the transmitters of Cadena Radial CARACOL in Medellin, the country's second largest city, and aired a 30-minute message against the presidential elections to be held in this country on Sunday.

In addition, fleeing from the siege laid by the police almost immediately in Medellin's western sector, the rebels left three bombs in one of the transmitter towers, but the explosives did not go off.

The attack on the transmitters occurred at 0630, and only the operator and some of his relatives were there. There were no casualties in this operation.

According to CARACOL, the guerrillas identified themselves as members of the National Guerrilla Coordinating Board (CNG), a recently formed organization which includes the 19 April Movement (M-19), and the "Ricardo Franco" and "Quintin Lame" (pro-Indian) fronts.

So far, however, the CGN had limited its operations to Valle and Cauca Departments, in the country's southwest, where its main vanguard is the so-called "America Battalion," which, it was discovered, included Peruvian and Ecuadoran guerrillas.

The message aired by the rebels was recorded. The guerrillas withdrew from the transmitters without any problems. Several men and a woman participated in the occupation.

The explosives left attached to the transmitter were deactivated by police experts.

/9274

CSO: 5500/2049

VENEZUELA

BRIEFS

VENEZUELA INTERESTED IN BRASILSAT CHANNELS--Venezuela wants to either buy or lease channels of the Brazilian satellite, Brasilsat, for a telecommunications network that will cover the entire Venezuelan territory. Negotiations began here in Brasilia with a visit by Venezuelan Transport and Communications Minister Juan Pefro del Moral to his Brazilian counterpart Antonio Carlos Magalhaes. During the meeting the two ministers also discussed the possibilities of Venezuela and Brazil renewing previous agreements. [recorded passage indistinct] Today the Venezuelan minister will travel to Guaratiba, Rio de Janeiro state, where he will visit the Embratel [Brazilian Telecommunications Company] premises and the Brasilsat programs. [Text] [Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 May 86 PY] /6091

CSO: 5500/2053

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ARABSAT USE URGED--Algiers (REUTER)--Arab states are being urged to make maximum use of the Arabsat telecommunications to pay off the \$134 million it cost to put into orbit, the official Algerian news agency APS reported. A meeting of the Arab Satellite Telecommunications Organisation which opened here on Tuesday was told that some Arab states had ordered over 3,500 circuits on other satellites for 1987. Technicians said only 1,300 of the 9,000 circuits available on Arabsat were being used despite the fact that it was powerful enough to cover the whole Arab World. They also pointed out that Arabsat needed smaller ground stations than other satellites. The meeting is due to designate a new director-general of the organisation to replace Ali Mashat who has been relieved of his duties following "bad coordination" with Arabsat's board of directors, APS said. [Text] [Amman JORDAN TIMES In English 30 Apr 86 p 1 JN] /12232

CSO: 5500/4504

ALGERIA

ARABSAT MEETING ELECTS NEW DIRECTOR, DISCUSSES FINANCING

Provisional Budget Voted

LD300847 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Summary] The 9th General Assembly of Arabsat ended just over half an hour ago at (Aurassi) Hotel. The closing ceremony was broadcast live by Arabsat throughout the Arab world at approximately 1900 hours.

The 9th General Assembly is an important one and various decisions have been made: the vacancy of director general was filled by Abdelkader (Baihri) of Algeria, a telecommunications engineer and expert in the space telecommunications field with 20 years of experience behind him. The Assembly voted a provisional budget of \$53 million but plans to obtain only \$12 million in income. There will therefore be a deficit of \$45 million due to the settling of the organization's debts, debts incurred at the time of the commissioning of the satellite. It is planned to reabsorb this deficit gradually, but particularly through the increasing of exchanges through telephone circuits, telex, and television channels. It is to some extent a question of taking over the inter-Arab exchanges currently taking place through the international system Intelsat. A first test in that direction will be carried out with the coverage of the World Football Cup in Mexico. Arabsat (?using Algiers) as a relay will broadcast toward all the Arab countries.

Increased Use of Arabsat Urged

JN300807 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 30 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Algiers (REUTER)--Arab states are being urged to make maximum use of the Arabsat telecommunications to pay off the \$134 million it cost to put into orbit, the official Algerian news agency APS reported. A meeting of the Arab Satellite Telecommunications Organization which opened here on Tuesday was told that some Arab states had ordered over 3,500 circuits on other satellites for 1987. Technicians said only 1,300 of the 9,000 circuits available on Arabsat were being used despite the fact that it was powerful enough to cover the whole Arab world. They also pointed out that Arabsat needed smaller ground stations than other satellites. The meeting is due to designate a new director-general of the organization to replace Ali Mashat who has been relieved of his duties following "bad coordination," with Arabsat's board of directors, APS said.

ALGERIA

BRIEFS

TELEVISION TRANSMISSION--A new accomplishment has been achieved in the Ouargla Governorate to boost the network of television transmission. To enable Algerian citizens to watch the national television programs, and with the aim of providing media coverage within the framework of the national charter, a station for boosting television transmission [words indistinct] began operations yesterday evening, Tuesday. The power of this station is 1,000 watts, and the national television programs are being received on channel No 7. Therefore, citizens residing in the Hassi Messaoud area are requested to turn their receiving sets from the previous station, which transmitted on channel No 9, to the new station; that is, channel No 7. We would like to point out that a team of engineers from National Radio and Television (RTA) have made enormous and praiseworthy efforts over the past 2 weeks to make this station operational on the specified date. Finally, we would like to point out that similar stations are currently being built in many parts of the south of the homeland in addition to the massive station for boosting radio transmission which is due to be completed before the end of this year. [Text] [Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 May 86 LD] /12712

CSO: 5500/4618

INDIA

FRG FIRM TO COOPERATE IN TELEX EXCHANGE MANUFACTURE

Madras THE HINDU in English 7 May 86 p 23

[Text]

The Electronics Corporation of India Limited has entered into an agreement with Siemens of Federal Germany for technology transfer for the manufacture of stored programme controlled (SPC) telex exchanges. Besides ECIL, Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore, will also receive the technology and will manufacture the hardware.

ECIL will be the lead agency having the total responsibility and will provide the computer and the related software and integrate the systems into the network.

Mr. B. S. Prabhekar, Managing Director of ECIL, and Mr. Hans Wefelschield, head of the exports department of Siemens, signed the agreement in Hyderabad recently.

The agreement with Siemens will supplement ECIL's own pioneering efforts in the area of digital communication. With these fully electronic telex exchanges, ECIL emerges as a major digital communication systems supplier to the Department of Telecommunications and other users in the country. The fully electronic SPC telex exchanges, currently in use in a few major Indian cities, will take the place of the tradition-

al electro-mechanical telex switching equipment as part of the modernisation drive of the Department.

The range of the telex equipment to be manufactured will cover primary exchanges, concentrator exchanges, concentrators and time division multiplexers. The primary exchange will function as a large capacity switch (in excess of 2,000 lines) with itemised billings capability, while the concentrator exchanges will handle between 400 and 1,000 lines with local switching and bulk billing facilities. The concentrators are useful for economically covering geographically distributed clusters of telex subscribers.

In addition to performing basic switching functions, the SPC telex equipment offers store and forward facility and teletex service. Also, high speed data transmission upto 9,600 baud is possible with this equipment. Apart from overall improvement in the quality of telex service achieved through minimisation of dialling errors and corruption of messages, SPC telex equipment will increase the throughput of the telex network through better utilisation of the line capacities.

This activity involves a capital outlay of Rs. 10 crores. Training of ECIL and ITI personnel has commenced at the Siemens facilities in Germany. Manufacturing operations will commence in the current financial year itself and ECIL expects to deliver telex equipment to meet the DOT requirements of about 50,000 lines during the Seventh Plan. Besides, ECIL will also explore export possibilities in some of the neighbouring countries.

/9274

CSO: 5550/0120

INDIA

BRIEFS

MINICOMPUTER, TELEX PLANS--New Delhi, 6 May--India will soon start manufacturing high performance 32-bit super mini-computers and Stored Programme Controlled telex exchanges with foreign collaboration, reports UNI. According to a release of the public sector Electronic Corporation of India Limited, the ECIL and the Norsk Data A.S. of Norway entered into an agreement for the technology transfer for the ingenious manufacture of super mini computers envisaging an outlay of Rs 10 crores. In another agreement with Siemens of West Germany, ECIL proposed to manufacture SPC telex exchanges to enable the telecommunication department to modernize its systems. Besides the ECIL, the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore will also receive the technology and will manufacture the hardware. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 7 May 86 p 15] /9274

NON-HINDI TV LINK--New Delhi, 3 May--All the low-power TV transmitters in the non-Hindi speaking States will be linked during the Seventh Plan, Mr V. N. Gadgil, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, told the Rajya Sabha yesterday. This was being done to encourage production of programmes in the local languages, he said while replying to a discussion on the working of his Ministry. Mr Gadgil said that it was expected that the work on the linking of low-power transmitters in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh would be taken up soon. Mr Gadgil said that the linkage would be done through microwave or transponders with the next INSAT-IC which was likely to be launched later this year. The new link-up would release 11 channels which could be utilized to enable people in non-Hindi States to watch part of the programmes in regional languages. The facility could be made available only to non-Hindi States in the current plan. That was the best which could be done in the situation since a national second channel would require a massive investment of Rs 1,200 crores while the plan outlay stood only at Rs 700 crores. The Minister said that financial constraints would permit the work to be done only in the non-Hindi States in the Seventh Plan. [Text] [Calcutta THE SUNDAY STATESMAN in English 4 May 86 p 7] /9274

CSO: 5550/0121

MOROCCO

JOINT GUINEA TELECOMMUNICATIONS COOPERATION TO INCREASE

AB211538 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Rabat and Conakry want to strengthen their relations of cooperation. The two countries, [words indistinct] strengthen their cooperation through the Morocco-Guinea [words indistinct]. Thus outside the discussions which took place between General Lansana Conte and King Hassan II, member of the Guinean presidential delegation held discussions with some Moroccan authorities. This took place last week during the recent visit of head of state General Lansana Conte to the Kingdom of Morocco.

The Moroccan minister of interior and information received the Guinean minister of information and culture on 13 May 1986. On the occasion, Zainoul Abidine Sanoussy [bureau records list Sanoussy as secretary of state for youth and sports] explained to his Moroccan counterpart the need for an exchange of programs in the training of personnel, the installation of a direct line between the [name indistinct] and the GUINEAN PRESS AGENCY, the exchange of radio and television programs as well as newspapers.

Replying, the Moroccan minister of interior and information expressed his readiness, in conformity with the directives of his majesty, to give every possible assistance to the development of information in Guinea. The Moroccan minister then promised to send a team of experts immediately to Conakry to evaluate these needs and to find ways and means of satisfying them.

/9604

CSO: 5500/4619

GHANA

RADIO TRANSMITTER, STUDIO EQUIPMENT COMMISSIONED

AB211910 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] A 1.6 million-cedi VHF FM transmitter and studio equipment donated by the FRG to the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] were commissioned by the secretary for information, Mr Totobi Qkakyi, in Accra today. The 500-watt transmitter and equipment were officially handed over to the GBC by the FRG ambassador, Mr Wolf-Dietrich Vogel, at a ceremony at the broadcasting house. The (?mono) transmitter will serve the Accra metropolitan area within a radius of 50 kilometers.

In an address, the secretary for information, Mr Totobi Quakyi, said the installation of the equipment is another step toward the development of a community radio network in the country. Its programs will be designed to suit specific local conditions and equipment. He mentioned that in a few weeks' time another station will be commissioned in Bolgatanga, and within a few weeks the government will take delivery of more equipment from UNESCO for the Apam relay station to be followed shortly with other equipment for the Dormaa Ahenkro, Kete Krachi, and Keta stations. According to the secretary, the rediffusion network will be replaced by community radio facilities and it will necessitate the production of more radio sets which will meet the demand of every pocket. He thanked the German Government for the gift.

The director general of the GBC, Mr Fifi Hesse, commended the technical staff for the work done and said the station would be used to broadcast programs for both Radio I and Radio II.

/12232

CSO: 5500/74

IVORY COAST

MINISTER OUTLINES TELECOMMUNICATION PLANS

AB181123 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 18 May 86

[Excerpt] The National Telecommunications Office, ONT, is determined to achieve its target--that of making the services of telecommunications accessible to all Ivoirians by the year 2005. A large network already exists--radio relay-stations, submarine cables, and a telecommunications satellite. But because he who does not move forward moves backward, we must always extend, improve, the modernize our telecommunications system. This determination was once again asserted yesterday by Post and Telecommunications Minister Barry-Battesti on the occasion of the celebration of the World Telecommunications Day.

The head of state, the minister said, has decided to give high priority to telecommunications development, and to give the ONT the necessary financial means to carry out the various projects enlisted under the long-term master plan for telecommunications development.

[Bagin Barry-Battesti recording] The ONT will in the first place make a total investment of 30 billion CFA francs over a period of 3 years. This is a prelude to other investments of at least equivalent amounts over the following years. Major international banks like the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, and the African Development Bank will participate in this program on which I can already give the following details:

As early as this year, a new electronic transit exchange will handle international communications and major operations will be undertaken to improve the flow of traffic in Abidjan. In 1987, a 10,000 equipment [as heard] ultra-modern telephone exchange will be installed at the Postal [P&T building] tower to enable the numerous pending applications by prospective subscribers to be satisfied. In the years that will follow, the equipment in Abidjan will further be improved, and new electronic exchanges or extensions to existing exchanges will be installed. Thus, for the whole country, we will move from 56,000 telephone subscribers in 1985 to 90,000 subscribers in 1990.

At the same time, the network of the radio relay-stations will be further improved in order to eliminate interruptions in service caused among other things by atmospheric disturbances to which these equipment are sensitive. And intended for enterprises will be a system of data transmission by package [reseau de transmission de donnees par paquet] using advanced technology will be installed between the big cities. But priority will be given to areas which are the least equipped as far as telecommunications are concerned. [end recording]

/9738

CS0: 5500/75

24 June 1986

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

CCE TELECOMMUNICATIONS LOANS--The CCE, Central Fund for Economic Cooperation has granted our country two loans worth 20 billion francs for telecommunications and the processing of cotton production. The first loan, worth 6.6 billion francs is destined to the partial financing of the investment plan of the National Telecommunications Office, ONT. The program will enable the ONT to modernize and, to a certain extent expand its installations and acquire more equipment. The planned investments total 20 billion francs over a 3-year period. The program also plans for a major restructuring of the office, for the amount of 13 billion francs, a large part of which will be paid by the state. The second loan, worth 3.24 billion francs will serve for the partial financing of the expansion of processing units at the Ivorian Company for Textile Development, CIDT. [Excerpts] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 15 May 86 p 5 AB] /9738

CSO: 3500/75

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

ITALY FUNDS EARTH STATION--Italy has agreed to fund the construction of an earth station for communications by satellite in order to improve Tanzania's telecommunications system. Several agricultural projects have also been given the green light from Rome following a visit to Dar es Salaam by the Italian deputy minister for foreign affairs, Mario Raffaelli. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 17 May 86 p 8] /9274

CSO: 5500/76

USSR

TUMANOV SPEAKS TO PRESS ROUNDTABLE IN MOSCOW

Alleges RL Ties to CIA

LD191653 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1428 GMT 19 May 86

[Report by special correspondent Viktor Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 19 May (TASS) -- Radio Liberty was created under CIA guidance. It still remains the favorite child of U.S. intelligence, said Oleg Tumanov, former editor in the Russian Service of Radio Liberty/Radio Free Europe, at a roundtable with a group of Soviet journalists held today in Moscow.

After the press conference held recently by Tumanov at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center, a man named Redlich, who is working at Radio Liberty, tried to refute the statements by Tumanov about a close link between Radiot Liberty and the CIA. Echoing him, the emigre newspaper RUSSKAYA MYSL has exclaimed naively: How can one engage in espionage while sitting at a microphone?

Replying to them, Tumanov said that Redlich would have been fired from Radio Liberty immediately if he had tried to say anything. Redlich has been working for a long time at the radio station, but few people know that he himself was heading the U.S. espionage school in Bad-Hofburg. His current duties for the CIA consist of maintaining links with the radio station Deutsche Welle and "their people" in the FRG media.

As for the naive surprise expressed by RUSSKAY MYSL, Tumanov said, it pretends not to know that the people behind Radio Liberty's microphones are only a tiny part of the whole staff.

The bulk of the iceberg, in particular the "research departments," Radio Liberty's archives which are made use of by the special services and the network of all manner of gatherers of information about the life of Soviet people -- all of this is hidden from the eyes of outsiders.

Until 1970, the United States did everything it could to conceal its links with Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. Then U.S. congressmen themselves spoke about this link. A big scandal then occurred, but both radio stations survived. The CIA turned out to be stronger than Congress. Touching on the remarks made by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz at the International Press Club on 14 May, Tumanov noted that Shultz' call not to reduce broadcasting by Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe was dictated by the fact that both these centers of subversion are the most frenzied mouthpieces

for the U.S. Administration, and it was most unlikely that Congress would find the strength or the possibilities for in any way placating these "dogs of the cold war."

Tumanov stressed that neither at the press conference nor after it did a single foreign correspondent cast any doubt on his statement about the ties between Radio Liberty and the CIA. One must suppose that this pact was obvious to them and gave rise to no doubts. But they had tried to discredit him as a person. For them Tumanov repeated that he made his decision to return to the homeland a long time ago, and had been gathering information on the activities of Radio Liberty for many years. Hence the details he is talking about are strictly documented, and all of this documentation is in the hands of the relevant Soviet bodies.

Let us say at the outset, Tumanov said, that no one can be hired at Radio Liberty who has not been screened by U.S. special services. In Munich, the "security section" is headed by Richard Cummings, a seasoned CIA officer. Robert Redlich, in charge of Radio Liberty's liaison with the press, is from the same "team." Directly in charge of Radio Liberty is Nikolay Vaslev, a seasoned U.S. military intelligence officer. Radio Liberty's "Russian Service" is directed by Vladimir Golosov, a seasoned U.S. military intelligence officer. In the corridors of the station he can be seen in the uniform of a U.S. major. A former expert in psychological warfare methods, he still attends special training courses at the U.S. McGraw base near Munich. Assistant director of the "Russian Service" is Nikolay Petrov, a seasoned CIA officer. The list could be continued, Tumanov said.

At Radio Liberty there are whole sections collating information about the USSR: the "Research Section," "Red Archive" and "Samizdat Archive." In Paris, under the direction of Jean Parta and Charles Allen -- both CIA officers -- a "Department of Audience Research" functions, with "subsections" in many West European cities. A special "Censorship Section" exists under the direction of CIA officer Sam Lyon.

Radio Liberty maintains no less close liaison with branches of U.S. military intelligence, located in Munich and its surrounding areas, Tumanov stated. These are the intelligence schools for training cadres specializing in espionage against the USSR. There are two such schools in Bavaria. One is concealed in the U.S. McGraw Army barracks, and the other is in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Students at both intelligence schools have free access to the territory of Radio Liberty, to its closed materials and dossiers, and the radio station's staff members give lectures to them and coach the students in how they should behave in the USSR and countries of Eastern Europe, how to establish contact with Soviet citizens for espionage and other subversive purposes. These students' careers later take them to Langley, the Pentagon, refugee camps, radio intelligence stations and not last, the embassy and other missions of the United States in the USSR.

At the roundtable meeting other questions, too, were discussed regarding the hostile activity of Radio Liberty/Radio Free Europe against the USSR and their internal interference in the internal affairs of the FRG and Austria.

Further Report

LD201746 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 20 May 86

["CIA Spies in U.S. Embassy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Ponomarev reports: Oleg Tumanov, a former "Russian Service" editor at the radio station "Liberty," told a group of Soviet journalists at a "round table" meeting about close ties of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow with the Munich "Liberty" and "Free Europe" radio centre, a CIA branch in Europe.

On the CIA instructions the Embassy officially subscribes and regularly mails to Radio "Liberty," a lot of Soviet periodicals, including local ones, which are intended for their processing for subversive ends and concocting "plausible" canards. Diplomats are active in reporting various negative information about the Soviet Union, including rumours and anecdotes with which the radio stations lard their anti-Soviet fabrications.

The official post of "human rights attache" is set up at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, in agreement with the U.S. intelligence services, to coordinate this work. A diplomat holding this job is called at the "Liberty" station "our man in the embassy."

This post, Tumanov said, was held, in turn, by James Glenn, John Purnell, George Glass, Warren and Zimmerman are American diplomats who were "in charge" of the so-called dissidents in the USSR in 1984-1985. All their "sources of information" were to some or other extent on the pay-roll of the U.S. Embassy which has "encouragement" funds for these purposes. At present Roger Hart, U.S. Embassy second secretary, is working hard in Moscow, preparing misinformation and slanders.

Tumanov repeatedly saw glass at the "free europe" station where the latter was drilled in concocting inciting broadcasts before his assignment to Moscow.

Apart from carrying on "secret work" among dissidents, the embassy also "calls the tune" for the "Liberty" station, said Tumanov. In fact, it dictates the main directions and themes for slanderous broadcasts and supplies appropriate "information" for them. This is done with the blessing of the CIA and the U.S. State Department, though the kindling of hatred is not evidently in line with the generally recognized functions of a diplomatic mission.

/9274

CSO: 5500/1013

USSR

FORMER RADIO LIBERTY EMPLOYEE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

Comments on 20-Year 'Nightmare'

LD281628 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- Oleg Tumanov, former acting editor-in-chief of the Russian service of Radio "Liberty" [RL], spoke at a press conference at the Press Center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. today. He told newsmen how after defecting to the West more than 20 years ago he had found himself in an anti-Soviet trap set up by the military intelligence service and the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. U.S. intelligence officials arranged his employment with Radio "Liberty" where he started at the very bottom and worked his way up to an editor of the news desk of the Radio "Liberty"'s Russian service, chief of the news desk, and chief of the current affairs desk. Finally, in recent time he was performing the duties of editor-in-chief of the Radio "Liberty"'s Russian service.

Oleg Tumanov emphasised in his statement that "the RL/RFE [Radio Free Europe] are a branch of U.S. secret services, a convenient front for covert operations against the USSR and other socialist countries. The visible tip of the iceberg are the so-called propaganda activities aiming to implant such ideas in the minds of Soviet people as would serve the secret services' ends".

"The invisible activities, which are pursued by the radio station and its individual services and which remain unknown to the audiences at large, are purely in the nature of intelligence. This, incidentally, is not a secret to the West German Government. In its time the Social Democratic Government told the Americans to remove the radio stations from West German territory but afterwards no more such demands have been made. There are obviously several explanations for this and one is cooperation between the U.S. and West German intelligence services".

"Over my twenty years of work at the radio station I have seen many documents, attended the conferences of its senior officials and personally talked to representatives of U.S. secret services and can say confidently that the radio service's executive staff has invariably included U.S. intelligence officers. Let us look at how things stand today. RL director Nikolay Prokofiyevich Vaslev is a staff member of U.S. military intelligence and his assistant Nikolay Petroff is a C.I.A. staffer. These are just some of the names in the Russian service. The list can be continued."

"But I will name a whole department which works directly under the C.I.A.'s control. The address is 193 Saint-Germain Boulevard, Paris. Located there is the so-called audience research department. It is headed by C.I.A. officer Gene Parta. Similar

offices in Vienna, Rome, Copenhagen, Duesseldorf, Hamburg, Salzburg and elsewhere also report to him. The department and its affiliates gather and process information on issues of interest to the C.I.A. and the defense intelligence agency and approach Soviet citizens on visits abroad with the aim of cultivating possibly and recruiting them".

"All these are in fact the C.I.A.'s foreign outposts", Oleg Tumanov said. "I do not know whether, say, the government of neutral Austria is aware of this".

"It is for more than twenty years that I lived in the West", he said. "For most of that time I worked on Radio Liberty. I lived through both the periods of tension and the periods of detente."

"But the RL's role and tasks have never changed under any circumstances. In any international weather, Radio Liberty has remained a mouthpiece of the warlike group of politicians to whom peaceful cooperation with the USSR and peaceful co-existence are more frightening than the aspen stake."

"The radio service has always been hostile to the Soviet system and especially now. It unswervingly follows the policy line which the U.S. Government has adopted of late towards the USSR. It is a policy of sharply aggravating relations between the two countries, a policy of ignoring any peace initiative coming from the Soviet leadership, a policy of heightening international tension."

"My road back home has been tortuous", Oleg Tumanov said in conclusion. "I wouldn't wish anybody to experience this kind of 20-year-long road. I am now at home and it would seem the easiest thing to say that everything I have lived through has been a nightmare dream. No, a dream it hasn't been. Everything I told you here has been a reality, a nightmarish reality. Only perhaps it is not everybody that can see this reality objectively. I could and so the road back to my homeland was for me the natural and logical one. At a difficult time, and the world is going through a difficult time now, every honest person should be with his own people. This is why I am here."

Scores 'Intelligence' Activities

LD290156 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Apr 86

[USSR Foreign Ministry news conference at the Press Center on 28 April with statement by Oleg Tumanov followed by questions and answers; recorded -- from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] [Caption reads "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center." Camera shows journalists in hall, Tumanov making his statement, four men seated on the platform. They are identified by nameplates as follows: left to right on screen; O.A. Tumanov, Yu.A. Gremitskikh, N.A. Ushakov; the nameplate for the fourth man is not legible]

[Tumanov] Esteemed comrades, ladies and gentlemen. It seems that I should begin by explaining why I am here at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center today, and not in my office at 67 [?Fockingestresse] in Munich, where the headquarters of RL and RFE are located. In November, at the end of November 1965, seaman Oleg Tumanov, born in Moscow in 1944, disappeared from a Soviet warship while it was sailing in the Mediterranean. For some time, this was probably considered an accident, but in fact it was a case of defection. At that time, the U.S. and British intelligence services were pretty quick in working on me, and as early as December 1965, a U.S. Air Force aircraft delivered me to Frankfurt-on-Main in West Germany.

I can foresee questions that will probably arise here: What was it that prompted me to run away from a Soviet warship, and why did I betray my homeland? It is difficult for me to answer this question, and I have been asked it dozens of times. If I tell you that I was about 20 years old at the time, that I wanted to take my destiny into my own hands, that there was perhaps a bit of selfishness in the act and a failure to realize the future consequences of such an action -- all of this played a part. It is not as though I was having a difficult time on the ship. My period of service was coming to an end. My mother, father, and brother were waiting for me in Moscow. So I repeat, yet again that it is most extremely difficult for me to answer the question on my reasons for running away. Well, as I said, I was hoping to take my destiny into my own hands.

Unfortunately, nothing went the way I expected and I fell into the hands of U.S. intelligence. Then, following several conversations and meetings, I was invited to RL in Munich.

This was in 1966. At that time, the staff office at RL consisted mainly of former White Guards and Vlasovites, people who switched sides during the war. It was clear that with a crew like that -- and the CIA knew that perfectly well -- one could not go very far. And so in 1966, the search was stepped up for, so to speak, new blood. I had no special training, no experience whatsoever in radio work, yet all the same I was, as it were, offered a job.

Now I would like to say a few words about what RL is. At one time Senator Fulbright said -- and he was thinking of RFE too -- that these two radio stations are a relic of the Cold War, from the times of the Cold War. It is possible the senator was hoping the international climate would warm up and, in that case, these relics would probably disappear of their own accord. But as you see, both radio stations still exist magnificently and are magnificently alive.

Both radio stations are effectively subsidiaries of the U.S. special services, a convenient front for conducting various manners of covert operations against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The visible tip of the iceberg, that is, the purely propaganda activities, is a very, very small part, because the main activity is, so to speak, directed towards extolling in the consciousness of Soviet citizens the ideas that suit the special services, that is the first point. Then there is the pure intelligence activities, that is, activities of an intelligence nature.

[Announcer] Then those participating in the news conference answered questions from journalists. Here Professor Ushakov, department head in the Institute of State and Law at the USSR Academy of Science, answers the question: Is the activity of RL in accordance with the norms of international law?

[Ushakov] It is a fact that RL attempts to disinform the Soviet population about the internal events in our country, about Soviet state foreign policy, and international affairs. It is an unbroken stream of lies and slander about the Soviet social and state system, about Soviet legality, Soviet socialist democracy [word indistinct] national differences between the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Of course, such hostile, slanderous, and subversive propaganda is utterly incompatible with international law. It is completely against the law. This arises first of all from the basic principles of international law, stated and fixed in the UN Charter, according to which, as the declaration of 1970 says -- and I quote -- No state, or group of states, has the right to interfere, directly or indirectly, for any reason at

all, in the internal or external affairs of any other state. Here it is necessary to bear in mind that the activity of RL is carried out under the direct control [word indistinct] and observation of the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Administration, and is financed by the state budget. Therefore, the U.S. has direct international responsibility for the activity of this radio station.

[Question] Second Class Captain Nikitin, Observer for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. You spoke about the links between the radio station and CIA. Are there such links with the Pentagon and what is their nature?

[Tumanov] The fact is that different services, special services, of the United States, both the CIA and military intelligence, make wide use of the research materials, let's say, at the centers of the two radio stations. They are also involved in research in the military field. People who leave the Soviet Union normally undergo debriefing by military intelligence and by the CIA. They collect material... [corrects himself] this material is collected, and returns in part to the radio station in a summarized form, and in full form -- I say that it often also contains military information, so to say -- that goes both to the Pentagon and to Langley.

It is well known that in cases, let us say of some military action, both radio stations pass under the jurisdiction of the Pentagon, since they both have a staff of translators, and all sorts of other data, which is essential for psychological and propaganda warfare.

[Announcer] The participants in the news conference answered other questions from journalists.

Further Report

LD281844 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- Oleg Tumanov, former acting editor-in-chief of the Russian-language service of Radio Liberty told a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists today that he had returned home of his own free will, that he "had not been an agent of the State Security Committee" of the USSR and "had not been kidnapped by agents of the State Security Committee."

Tumanov described Radio Liberty's links with the U.S. intelligence community which was shaping the radio programmes beamed at the Soviet Union.

He disclosed that, according to instructions Radio Liberty was receiving from Washington, any action by the Soviet Union, directed at lessening international tension, was to be described in broadcasting by Radio Liberty and Free Europe as propaganda that had nothing to do with the USSR's real policy.

That remained the main trend today, he pointed out.

On Radio Liberty's ties with international, regional and national Zionist and other reactionary organizations, Tumanov said that they were exerting considerable pressure on the shaping of programmes intended for the Soviet Union.

The Radio Liberty Russian service was maintaining through its correspondents and staff in Munich close contacts with various anti-Soviet organizations in the West, such as the Popular Labour Union which actively cooperated with the Nazis during the Second World War.

On allocations for Radio Liberty, Tumanov said that, judging by the U.S. Congress' and President's attitude to it, "There are no particular difficulties in allocating funds for the radio station."

Tumanov said that various services and military intelligence of the United States extensively used materials provided by the special research centres of Radio Liberty and Free Europe.

These centres were also engaged in research in the military sphere. Their offices were operating, for instance, in Paris and Salzburg. Information, obtained from these centres, was processed and checked by military intelligence and the CIA and then returned, in part, to the radio stations for transmission, and, in a bigger volume, to the Pentagon.

It was stressed at the press conference that several Western countries, above all the United States were conducting subversive activity against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, using radio propaganda for this purpose as well.

The American-run Radio Liberty and Free Europe stations, operating from West German territory, were the most odious of the Western radio stations that were grossly interfering in the USSR's internal affairs.

The activity and programmes of these stations were poisoning the international atmosphere, and were directed against mutual understanding and cooperation between peoples.

/9274

CSO: 5500/1013

USSR

TASS: U.S. COMMISSION URGES INCREASE IN USIA, VOA ACTIVITY

LD190147 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2152 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, 17 Apr (TASS)--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports: The so-called U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy has called in its latest annual report for a stepping up by the United States of its psychological warfare against the socialist world. Set up by the U.S. President in 1978, it supervises the activity of Washington's main foreign political propaganda department, the U.S. Information Agency (USIA).

In its report, the commission notes that under the Reagan administration, USIA entered on "a course of innovations, fresh energy, and expanding programs." USIA's budget for the coming 1987 fiscal year is planned for almost \$1 billion. At the same time, the report states, "the expansion of the financial possibilities and the technical modernization of all sectors of the USA should continue."

One of USIA's main achievements in 1985, the commission says, was the "renaissance" of the VOA radio station, which comes within the structure of this department. In the past year, the weekly volume of broadcasting by the radio station in 42 world languages, transmitting disinformation about the policy of the USSR and the other socialist countries has increased from 987 to 1327 hours. Some \$1.3 billion has been allocated for a long-term program of technical modernization for the VOA, which will allow the volume of broadcasting to be expanded.

On 15 October last year, the VOA for the first time in the past 25 years began broadcasting regularly to Western European countries. The commission states that the task is to get broadcasts through to the "young people of Western Europe who might have an inaccurate impression of the United States policy." In other words, it is a question of "brainwashing" that category of the population of Western Europe, which is coming out increasingly actively against the militarist course of the Reagan administration.

The commission's report contains recommendations to make maximum use of the USIA's Worldnet Global Television Network which was put into operation in 1983 and which is used by the administration for the propaganda of its foreign political concepts with the aid of television. At the present time, Worldnet programs are broadcast to 75 states of Europe, Latin America, Asia,

and Africa. The commission also calls for more active steps to implement the possibilities of the "national endowment for democracy" for which it is planned to allocate about \$20 million in the 1987 fiscal year. Although Washington asserts that the fund's activity is aimed at "the building of democratic institutions in the world," in reality even the U.S. press has been forced to admit that this body is used as a cover for carrying out ideological subversion against sovereign states, even including allies of the United States.

/9274

CSO: 5500/1013

USSR

BRIEFS

TASS AGENCY IN URUGUAY--The official USSR news agency TASS will start operating in our country within 60 days. The news service will dispatch and receive news, directly linking Uruguay with the leading East European cities and also with other capitals in the Western Hemisphere where TASS operates. The official Soviet news agency will provide "First Hand Information" concerning main international events, from the Communist viewpoint. [Text] [Article entitled: "Does TASS...agree?" from the "First Hand Information" column] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 9 May 86 p 4] /9274

TV IN FAR NORTH--The Franz Josef Land Archipelago now has a Moscow television installation, making it possible for the first time for central television programs to be reliably received there. This installation, one of the largest Arctic stations, is on (Khaya) Island. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 17 May 86 LD] /9274

CSO: 5500/1013

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

HELIOS PROJECT USING TELECOM I SATELLITE

Paris ZERO UN INFORMATIQUE in French 7 Apr 86 p 74

[Text] In Europe, particle physics research is coordinated by the ECNR. The main experimental sites are the ECNR accelerator in Geneva and the DESY accelerator in Hamburg. Research always takes the form of large-scale international cooperative "experiments," involving some 100 physicists and as many engineers and technicians over a 5 to 10-year period. Up to 1,500 gigabytes of data may be collected per year for a single experiment--the equivalent of approximately 10,000 magnetic tapes! Processing is distributed among the computing centers at the national laboratories (such as the AEC elementary particle physics department in Saclay), where the data are dispatched using conventional transmission methods. For most data, this approach is satisfactory. However, a small percentage needs to be processed within a few hours. Until now, solutions to this problem have been either prohibitively expensive or only experimental.

By late 1982, the AEC laboratory had become convinced of the advantage of using the Telecom I satellite to establish a high-speed link between Saclay and the ECNR. The preliminary study, concluded in 1985 was conducted in cooperation with the Nadir project. During the course of this study, other European laboratories expressed an interest in the project. Christened Helios, it evolved into a true satellite file transfer network.

Today, Helios is the joint concern of the AEC, as project coordinator; Cisi Telematique, as overseer; and the Universite Libre de Bruxelles (ULB/VUB). It also receives support from the DGT [General Directorate of Telecommunications] and France Cables et Radio. Priority will be given to marketing all Helios system components, the first of which should be available by summer 1986. The fact is that the project goes beyond the needs of the scientific community and addresses those of all users transmitting large volumes of data, i.e., from 1 to 200 million bytes.

Such transfers are difficult, if not impossible, using conventional transmission methods. With Transdyn service satellite links operating at speeds of from 48 Kbps to 1,920 Kbps, these transmissions can be completed in a matter of minutes.

Helios is designed to transmit data between various makes of computers, between various local networks, and even just between magnetic tapes. The problem is not an easy one, since the different laboratories use different network architectures, all of which are more or less at variance with OSI architecture and none of which are equivalent. These architectures are not interlinked, but some applications can run as well on one architecture as another. Similarly, the computers involved constitute a very heterogeneous group: Cray with Cray X-MP under COS; Bull with DPS 7 under GCOS 7, DPS 6 under GCOS 400, and SPS 9 and SPS 7 under UNIX; IBM 370 under VMS and VM; CDC with CYBER under NOS, DEC with VAX under VMS, etc.

Gateways To Be Used To Link Heterogeneous Equipment

Consequently, Helios must be easily adaptable to each user's specific needs. It comes either as a set of components that can be assembled to form a satellite data transfer network, or as a network with installed turnkey services. Thus, Helios will make it possible for big scientific laboratories that wish to transfer very large files to achieve transfer speeds on the order of a million bits per second, with sophisticated interconnections to powerful computers (such as IBM 3090's and the Crays) as well as to local networks (such as NSC's Hyperchannel).

Other less demanding users will be able to settle for a transfer speed of around 100 Kbps and a simplified Helios link. In some cases, the system will only need to write directly to magnetic tape, a use under consideration by the CNES [National Center for Space Studies] for between Toulouse and Lanion. Lastly, for data bank lookup, especially in the CAD/CAM area, a simplified version of Helios might prove a technically and economically attractive approach.

Profiting from their experience with the implementation of a satellite link between the Saclay and Cadarache centers, Cisi Telematique has developed a general Helios network configuration composed of ground and satellite links together with "access points" in each laboratory. Each laboratory's computers or local networks will be connected at an access point, which will serve as a gateway between the existing hardware and the transmission links, making it possible to exchange files with any laboratory having the same type of access point. The advantage of this solution, based on the use of a Bull SPS 7, is that it simplifies the linkup of existing equipment and leaves the way open for possible future upgrades adapted to other transmission media.

The first Helios-supported satellite links will be Telecom I (Transdyn service) bidirectional or unidirectional mode point-to-point links permitting speeds of from 64 Kbps to 2 Mbps. X.25 mode ground links will be used for the return path in unidirectional mode. Satellite linkup will be possible either on a per-call or reservation basis.

In addition to the access points, file transfer software will have to be installed on the computers. This software, designed in accordance with ISO FTAM models for layers 6 and 7, will be based on the architecture of each local network for layers 1 through 5. This file transferer will handle user requests and provide reports.

From the outset, Helios project participants as a whole have been determined to make Helios a production system. Today, this determination is apparent in two respects. First, users are offered easy-access operational support. Secondly, an effort has been made to ensure that all new designs lead to products in manufacturer catalogs. A few cases in point are the SPS 7-Hyperchannel interface, marketed by Cybersys and Bull, and the SPS 7-to-SPS 7 satellite tape transfer software, marketed by Cisi Telematique as a multivendor generalized file transfer package.

13014/9738

CSO: 5500/2661

FRANCE

CULTURE MINISTER DISCUSSES TV PRIVATIZATION

LD291423 Paris Television Service in French 1838 GMT 28 May 86

[Interview with Minister of Culture Francois Leotard on "Hour of Truth," program moderated by Francois-Henri de Virieu; with correspondent Alain Duhamel; Francoise Giroud, head writer for *LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR*, former Minister Albert du Roy; correspondent Jean-Louis Lescene of SVP, audience research unit — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [De Virieu] Good evening. Rarely has a politician found himself in a situation similar to that of the minister of culture and communication this evening. Mr Leotard, we have at least three good reasons for wanting to hear from you. First, you are behind a draft reform of broadcasting which, as you know, is arousing anxiety and polemics. You will tell us why you want to do what no government of the world has ever done before you — that is, to sell public television to private shareholders. And you will tell us how you intend to do it. Do you intend to go about it in your own way or in Mr Balladur's [economy minister] way?

I shall now hand you over for questioning to Alain Duhamel, Francoise Giroud, head writer for *LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR* and former minister, Albert du Roy and Jean-Louis Lescene.

[Giroud] What I fear in the field of competition, and once again I have traveled quite a lot, perhaps less than you, but I have seen a good deal of commercial television channels — and it must be said that their level is absolutely alarming. [words indistinct]

[Leotard] We want to impose a certain number of conditions on those who will be allotted this television channel [TF-1]. These conditions will put them in competition with others, that is, the procedure itself will make the principle of the best cultural performer the element which will pick out one or another among those who want to be candidate. This is the first remark.

The second remark is that when I hear you say, and you say it in a rather simple way, they — we — are selling off, or getting rid of.

[Giroud] I did not say you were selling off, no.

[Leotard] I simply want to make you aware of this simple idea which we decided on this very day — thus I am announcing it

here on Antenne-2, since I have the opportunity to do so. The formula which has been decided on for the privatization of TF-1, which I remind you is one article in a bill of 80 articles, but that is a minor point. Let us talk about it, since it concerns people. The formula is the following: 50 percent for the operator, 40 percent for the public. That means it is a de facto renationalization, if I may use the phrase — that is, we are giving back to citizens what was confiscated from them by the state, meaning 40 percent, and 10 percent for employees of the channel who want to buy.

[Unidentified correspondent] What is important is not the promises that are made, but the sanctions in the event that they are not kept.

[Leotard] You have given me an opportunity to explain the bill more. The commission in question, which we have called the National Commission for Communication and Freedoms, will be much more independent, have a much more public, much more of a specific, mandate than the Higher Authority [present broadcasting authority]. I could talk about this for hours, but I have little time now. But it will have the power to withdraw the allocation if the specifications for the channel are not adhered to. This is not the case for the Higher Broadcasting Authority. It will be able to do this because it will have available part of the services of TDF [Television of France]. This is a fundamental change in French law, because at present while the Higher Broadcasting Authority can sigh endlessly, it has no power to act against those who flout its commendations. This will no longer be the case with the new law.

[Lescene] Mr Leotard here are some very concrete questions: Can you confirm whether the television license fee will or will not be lowered since TF-1 is going private? Can you confirm whether or not there will be no more advertising on Antenne-2? [words indistinct]

[Leotard] I will add a third question. Yes, the license fee will be lowered. No, there will be no immediate abolition of advertising

on Antenne-2. I add a third yes. It's very clear: Yes, the duty on video recorders has been abolished. I say this because it is good news and I am very proud to be one of the first ministers to achieve a drop in taxes in France. [words indistinct]

[Lescene] How can you guarantee that the members of the new radio and television commission will be appointed in a more just way than in the last one?

[Leotard] [words indistinct] At the moment the members of the High Broadcasting Authority are appointed by political authorities for whom I have great respect. But they are political figures — Mr Mermaz, Mr Mitterrand, and Mr Pher. The system we are going to set up, which will be submitted to Parliament is as follows: Three people from the main state legal bodies — the Council of State, the Court of Audit and the Supreme Court of Appeal; three people, based on the model of the High Authority [as heard]. These six people will coopt three other persons chosen for their ability in the field of broadcasting — I am thinking in particular of telecommunications or the press. These nine people will elect their chairman. This is the fact of the matter. It is a commission which will have much more power than the former high authority — a lot more. In particular it will have the means: part of the services of TDF. We in France will be in a position in which we will have an authority, this National Commission for Communications and Freedoms, which is truly independent. May I remind you that it will be able to withdraw franchises which have been given. It will watch over frequencies — freedom to broadcast, but also freedom to hear, which is not the case today with what is going on on the FM band. Of course, it will report to the government on what is happening and will make its observations. It will watch over pluralism, it will have a wide responsibility and it will have duties in the field of the cable network, satellites, and telecommunications within a year.

[Du Roy] Let us suppose that the operators who acquire TF-1 do not respect the tender specifications, what will happen?

[Leotard] Their franchise can be withdrawn. There is a procedure for this.

/9274

CSO: 5500/2682

ITALY

CSELT, CONTRAVES UNDERTAKE JOINT PROJECT

Turin MEDIA DUEMILA in Italian No 3, Mar 86 pp 7-15

[Article by Basilio Catania: "Ade: The Elastic Deployment Antenna"; published in CSELT [Telecommunications Research and Study Center] Supplement to March 1986 issue of MEDIA DUEMILA]

[Excerpts]

The Contribution of CSELT to the Design of the New Satellite Generation

ESA and CSELT have played a pioneering part in this direction, starting with the research in 1976 for the project involving a system with regeneration and onboard switching. This was followed by over 20 ESA contracts for CSELT for the antennas considered in this article, for the differential board demodulator which employed advanced technologies and reached very good electrical performances with unprecedented stability and dimensions, and, finally, for the onboard switching which involved the development of an unprecedented very high (200 Mbit/sec) switching matrix.

This research by CSELT has strengthened the role of the IRI-STET group in the field of satellite communications, where the presence of "Consociate Selenia Spazio e Telespazio" is particularly well established.

As a very encouraging result of this research, the satellite can now become an essential (and economically valid) element of both the interactive and broadcast national or regional (that is, European) telecommunications networks. This satellite, therefore, can be called a "domestic satellite."

Obviously, it will continue playing its part in intercontinental communications more economically than in the past, linking great land stations like the ones located on both shores of the Atlantic Ocean. About 50 percent of the traffic will continue being routed through it as in the past, while the remaining 50 percent is carried by submarine cables, particularly the newest optic fiber cable TAT8 which will go into operation in 1988.

Thus, satellites and optic fibers once again go hand-in-hand. In the specific field of antennas CSELT has long planning and operating experience

with prototypes with advanced characteristics, including the antennas for Intelsat V (in cooperation with Selenia); the antennas for the universe background radiation measurement which are now operating in White Mountain, Arizona under the control of University of California at Berkeley; the 11-14 GHz ground antenna for the European community (Azione COST 25/2); a considerable amount of "wrinkled" illuminators, including those for the SIRIO satellite; the double range (7-11 GHz) and double polarization antenna for earth radio relay systems which set a record in this field.

More recently CSELT has tackled the very modern subject of frequency selective surfaces ("dichroic surfaces") which will allow potentially multirange antennas to be developed with further reductions in size, weight and costs. In this sector CSELT is at present the leading point in the international state of the art.

The Elastic Deployment Antenna

Since the number of "spots" and ground stations involved in the "domestic" satellite can be very high (in the most extreme case an antenna for each user), it is clear that cost and dimensions of ground stations must be drastically reduced, and first of all, that of antennas themselves. Thus, the use of antennas as large as possible on the satellite is essential. It is also advisable for antennas to have many beams (multiple-beam antennas) and for their tracking to be guided by a suitable program, allowing each beam to "jump" quickly from one spot to another according to traffic requirements or needs ("scanning beam").

This solution also is of much interest in the case of the intercontinental satellite since it would allow several small stations with modest traffic, as well as existing large earth stations, to be served both on land and by mobile means (e.g. ships) as long as they are not too small.

Together with the greater diameter of the on-board antennas (and therefore the narrower beam width) it is essential to assure more precisely than in the past the satellite position in orbit ("station keeping") as well as the antenna beams "fine" control of the antenna tracking.

In order to acquire new ideas on antennas characterized by great range and lightness but with minimal dimensions before deployment into orbit, ESA has turned toward some European companies. In particular, ESA has assigned a contract to Contraves of Zurich (first contracting party) and CSELT. In this contract Contraves has developed suitable mechanical technologies and CSELT has carried out the electromagnetic project and the corresponding antenna measures.

The solution chosen by Contraves is a special inflatable structure which is similar, in theory, to self-inflatable lifeboats, and aims at assuring both elasticity in inflation and stiffness and strength in operating attitude. The latter characteristics are essential, first of all, to guarantee suitable accuracy and constancy of the radiation pattern (in particular: keeping the tracking direction, the form and width of the

main beam as well as reduced occurrence of side irradiations, that is, of the "secondary lobes"); and second, to resist mechanical stresses (including micrometeorite shocks) and temperature ranges due to insolation, which are much more severe than those which earth antennas are exposed to.

On the other hand, any micrometeorite holes would cause no damage since the gas used for the antenna deployment, after performing its task in a couple of hours, is slowly discharged from the antenna which will then firmly maintain the achieved position and form.

It is almost ironic that we are coming back (but only as to the theory of inflatable structure) to the "primate" (1960) of telecommunications satellites: The inflatable balloon, ECHO, which was 30 m in diameter communications with an external metallized surface.

The ADE antenna can be produced in different diameters, to a maximum of 40 m and a maximum frequency of about 30 GHz. The first operating model will consist of a 12 m reflector, probably equipped with 5 illuminators. The reflector will weigh 15 kg, 5 to 10 times less than a reflector built with existing mechanical technologies (carbon fibers). Its volume, before deployment, is about 1/20 of the final volume. It will be embodied into a lens structure, which has the advantage of assuring greater system stability because of its symmetry.

The deployment mechanism is simple and safe and does not require any special mechanical device.

Finally, despite the superiority of the aforementioned performance, the manufacturing cost of the entire antenna will be lower than that of equivalent structures operating now.

In order to obtain results, CSELT and Contraves have worked side by side to continuously refine the performance, overcoming bit by bit any obstacles met.

One of the greatest difficulties has been the search for and the identification of an electromagnetic pattern capable of drawing with sufficient precision the irradiating surface in order to allow a suitably approximated evaluation of the effects of the unavoidable deviations from the parabolic profile, which are of a unique kind as a result of the entirely new techniques used for the elastic deployment and the subsequent stiffening. Among other things, these deviations directly affect the width of the "side lobes," which must be kept very small in order to avoid any interference in the geographic areas adjacent to the target areas. This difficult problem has been solved by CSELT researchers, as is provided by the almost perfect coincidence of the measured values with those provided by processing the pattern obtained through computer simulations. On top of this comes the obvious advantage deriving from the determination of program parameters and, particularly, the specification limits of acceptable building faults.

Radio frequency measurements, which require high precision and reliability, have been carried out according to CSELT specifications and have required the planning and use of an illuminator with extremely pure radiating characteristics which are controlled with high precision as well as mechanical structure, even in the presence of mechanical stresses caused by wind and temperature ranges during the measurements.

The first satellite employing an ADE antenna will probably be the QUASAT satellite for astronomical observation (also called "deep space"), for which CSELT has under way a very advanced investigation for the construction of a special multifrequency illuminator to be used together with the ADE reflector.

ESA Contracts Alloted To CSELT

1. Onboard message switching and signal processing. No 2872/76
2. Study on numerical solution of the FOKKER-PLANK equation. No 2966/76
3. Study of a 4 phase PSK differentially coherent onboard demodulator.
No 3643/78
4. Advanced TDMA systems using onboard signal processing. No 3657/78
5. Technical assistance for the suitability of vocoders for satellite communications with low G/T mobile terminals.
No 4178/79
6. Image sensor signal processing onboard scientific satellites.
No 4506/80
7. Study of propagation properties of 50/70 GHz band and its potential applications for space communications systems. No 4535/80
8. Traffic routing in a switched regenerative satellite. No 4626/81
9. Preliminary assessment of a 120 Mbit/s 4-phase differential demodulator.
No 4762/81
10. Vocoder quality assessment. No 4785/81
11. Frequency selective surface design capability program. No 4828/81
12. Study, design and development of a laboratory SS/TDMA system.
No 4924/81
13. Study of dichroic subreflectors for multifrequency antennae.
No 5355/83
14. Design and development of a laboratory SS/TDMA payload.
No 5451/83

15. Time plan efficiency evaluation. No 5469/83
16. ISRS [Inflatable Space Rigidized Structure].
No 5505/1 RR745/CSELT
17. Filter design and testing. No 5744/83
18. Study of dichroic subreflectors for multifrequency antennas.
No 6058/84
19. Definition, design, development and testing of a medium rate speech
coding simulator for mobile satellite systems. No 6098/84
20. Study for the improvement of the TST/SS-TDMA system.
21. Study for the multifrequency feed for a satellite based radio
telescope antenna.
No 6242/85

*The contract number is followed, after the bar by the assignment year.

8604/9190

CSO: 3698/M097

ITALY

BRIEFS

TELETTRA BALANCE SHEET--Telettra's 1985 balance sheet has been released, and the good state of the business is evident. In fact, consolidated sales were 475 billion lire (412 in 1984); investments were 31 billion lire (23 in 1984); and the number of employees increased from 4764 in 1984 to 4836 in 1985. Total proceeds have therefore jumped 15.3 percent, 52 percent in Italy, and 48 percent abroad. Also during this year, premises were set to strengthen the presence on the North American market with the acquisition of interests in important U.S. companies such as Cignet, LCI Communications, and GTE were made. [Text] [Turin MEDIA DUEMILA in Italian Mar 86 p 133] 8603/9869

TELETTRA, SOLARI & C. UDINE SpA NETWORKS--Telettra (Fiat Group) and Solari & C. Udine SpA (Pirelli Group) have drawn up an exclusive agreement for the technical and commercial promotion on the Italian market of the David 8000 system. This system gives all business users, who already have private automatic exchanges at their disposal, a service that enriches the quality of the performance even if it is not of very recent technology. In other words, it allows the realization of a sophisticated local network which is able to control, in an integrated way, all communication problems inside an organization. In fact, with the David 8000 system it is possible to use the same physical storage (single telephone duplex cable) for telephone and terminal networks, PC networks, and local networks, thereby eliminating the limitations and broadening the performances of the existing physical network. [Text] [Turin MEDIA DUEMILA in Italian Mar 86 p 133] 8603/9869

CSO: 5500/M113

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